



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the free but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating a ticket for State officers.

Each county district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 15th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLEE,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, August 12, 1861.

A Home Guard.

If we mistake not we have before urged upon our citizens the importance of organizing a Home Guard in this city; but whether we have or not, we will do so now, most earnestly. It may be thought childish to apprehend the invasion of an enemy at so great a distance from the field of conflict. Perhaps there is no immediate danger of such an event, but we know not what contingencies may arise in the future, and when we reflect how totally unprepared we should be to protect ourselves and our families, or even to lend a helping hand to our neighbors who have the misfortune to live nearer the border, it really seems imperative that steps should be taken at once to organize. This matter deserves our serious consideration, and it is not important to our city alone, but to every city and village in the state. There should be one full company at least in this city, well drilled and well armed—ready for any duty they might be called upon to perform as a military police. There should be a full regiment at least in this county, so drilled and armed; so organized that the companies composing it can be called together in the shortest space of time. These companies should be composed of those whose age or other circumstances preclude their going into active and continued service, so that none who will, should be hindered from enlisting in our regular or volunteer army by any connection with the Home Guard. This matter becomes the more pressing now from the possibility that we may soon have a foreign as well as a domestic foe to contend with.

Who will lead off in this important movement? Who is the proper man to take the command of the Home Guards of this city? We warrant a full muster roll immediately to him who will make a proper effort.

TOWNERS OUT OF THE MATHS.

The papers referred to by the recent order of the post office department, which are presented by the Grand Jury of New York as disloyal, are the Journal of Commerce, daily and weekly News, Day Book, Freeman's Journal, and the daily and weekly Brooklyn Eagle.

Russell Contradicted.

One of the editors of the Chicago Tribune, Dr. Ray, flatly contradicts Russell of the London Times. He says:

"We enjoyed the privilege of riding from a point a couple of miles east of Centerville to another point a mile east of Fairfax Court House, with Mr. Russell, and when he tells what took place on that bit of road, we are competent judges of his truthfulness and fairness as a descriptive writer." Thereupon Dr. Ray proceeds to contradict Mr. Russell point blank by stating that "we can affirm that not one incident he relates as happening in that sketch has any foundation in fact."

The Tribune of to-day further adds:

Hon. Owen Lovejoy and Hon. B. B. Washburne, both of whom were at the battle of Bull's Run, were in town yesterday, and from them we get additional facts in relation to the absurdity of Mr. Russell's account of the retreat. Mr. Washburne arrived at Fairfax Court House direct from Centerville, three hours after Mr. Russell passed, and even then but few soldiers had made their appearance there, and they were straggling who in some way had avoided the New Jersey regiment that turned the broken columns back. Mr. Lovejoy arrived in Washington about 4 o'clock on Monday morning, bringing in some wounded soldiers in an ambulance; and he reports that at that hour not two hundred men out of the regiments that Mr. Russell imagined he heard in his rear had arrived.

He further says that though with Hunter's column, and on the ground when the retreat towards Centerville commenced, he did not see a soldier of our side run—not one. He had given up his horse to an aid of Gen. Tyler, and returned to Centerville on foot, and in the midst of hundreds of men who had become separated from their regiments; but though unable to rally and form for want of officers, the soldiers came off at a moderate pace, all the while prepared to do their best for defense if pursued, as they were not. Yet Mr. Russell, eleven miles from Centerville, at 7.15, heard these men, in his rear, and the "roar of the flight" was so great that it overpowered or made uncertain in his ears the roar of the guns. Mr. Russell's sense of hearing is as remarkable as his power of description.

SUCCESSOR PAPER STOPPED.—Mr. M. B. Haas of this city returned yesterday from a trip to northwest Missouri and Nebraska. He informs us that a company of federal troops went up to Savannah, Mo., on Sunday last, and quietly took possession of the press and type of the Northwest Democrat, a rampant secession paper, formerly published there. The Democrat boldly carried at the head of its columns, the name of Jeff. Davis for President, and of C. B. Jackson for vice president.—*Leavenworth Times*, 20th.

THE ENLISTMENT OF OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

A correspondent writes us from Urbana: "Men will not enlist freely in our armies when our governor persists in making appointments for regimental officers far in advance of the formation of regiments."

We would suggest that the appointment of colonels to raise regiments stop off short, and that the authorities organize a company of enlisting men, and that the governor look first to the enlisted men for officers, appointing them outside only when the regiment does not furnish as good material. There is certainly no necessity for appointing any regimental officers to raise them.

This is an equitable system, and would furnish a great incentive to enlistment. Besides, under the system of appointing officers to enlist regiments we have scattered over the state a large number of fractions of regiments, waiting to be filled up, undergoing little discipline, and merely keeping men out of the service, when they are urgently needed. The present system must be broken up before we shall have an army adequate for prosecuting the war with vigor. Shall it be broken up now, or will the authorities wait until the season of enlistment is for active operation this year is over?

Our state military authorities reflect upon the manner in which the enthusiasm of the people of the north for the prosecution of this war has been wasted and depressed by the ways of the government in accepting and refusing troops; let them think of the immense loss and disgrace which our cause has suffered from this blindness, and upon our present danger from it, and set themselves at work to remove at once every obstacle to the enlistment of men, and devote their earnest attention to the devising of the most fair and effective means to secure their enlistment.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

The above remarks are appropriate and true, not only in regard to Ohio, but to every other state where a similar system of enlistment and appointment has obtained. We commend them to the consideration of our state authorities.

NECESSITY OF THE BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD.—Upon a simple statement of the relative strength of the two armies in the battle, the attack made by Gen. Lyon has seemed like an unvaried piece of daring. But the following extract from a circumstantial account of the engagements, shows that the little army under Lyon were obliged to fight or be captured:

THE COMBAT.
In a council of war by the officers in command of the federal troops before the battle, it was determined that inasmuch as no reinforcements had come to their aid, and that their little command of only 5,500 available troops were about being surrounded and entirely cut off from all communication with Rolla, and probably compelled to submit to dishonorable surrender, at the dictation of over 20,000 of the foe, momentarily expecting large reinforcements, it would be necessary as the only means of safety, to abandon Springfield for the present, and fall back upon Rolla. This course was determined upon before the battle. I have it from an undoubted authority. But that retreat would be a dangerous one with 20,000 troops, a large portion of which was cavalry, in pursuit. The road from Springfield to Rolla is mountainous, leading through ravines and passes, and over hills and fords—shaded nearly all the way by black jack and underbrush—a country most admirably adapted to pursuit and guerrilla attacks. Hence it was determined (and successfully accomplished by the bravest and hardest fought battle of this war) to cripple and disorganize the foe, so that they could not pursue. It was a most grand and daring plan, and well worthy the genius and soldierly foresight of Lyon and his able supporters. There was no dodging the responsibility—no imbecility of the type in this arrangement, and the result is a victory for the Republic—a glorious victory. Everything was carried out triumphantly, as pre-arranged, and today that little army, with its stores and property and the Union men and women whom it has protected—with its flag and its well-earned wreaths of glory—is safely encamped near Rolla, and no enemy visible in its pursuit.

POSITION OF A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—H. J. Jewett, the candidate of the democratic party of Ohio for governor, has written a letter accepting the nomination, in which he states that under no circumstances would he consent to a dissolution of the Union, or listen to terms of separation; and with the leaders of the rebellion he would make no compromise and offer no terms except unconditional submission by them to the Union, the constitution and the laws. Mr. Jewett, however, hangs to the doctrine of a national convention, and is in favor of extending an invitation to the rebellious states to join such a body. He does not seem to know that the idea of a convention has been thrust aside by the rebels themselves, and that they have declared, time and again, in their newspapers, in popular assemblies and through their prominent leaders, that they will listen to no terms that do not recognize the southern confederacy and a breaking up of the Union.—*New York Herald*.

GEN. BUTLER CUTTING RED TAPE.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes: "During part of one of our recent troubles in the matter of neglect of pay, Gen. Butler promised one of his regiments that they should have their pay in forty-eight hours. He was following up this promise with his characteristic vigor, when he made the happy discovery that the very money needed was at that moment in one of the offices carefully tied up with red tape. Gen. Butler paid his respects to the gentlemanly young man having the package, and demanded it for the purpose of putting an end to the suffering of the soldiers for the want of it. The young official politely informed the general that the package could not be delivered to any one but the party named on the lid.

"O, very well," said the general, "you are doing your duty properly; but that of an officer is absent on necessary public business, and cannot now be consulted. As commander of the department I will take the responsibility. Orderly, put that box in that wagon, and with me to the camp to pay the soldiers!"

No sooner said than done. The money was immediately on its way, and before the promised forty-eight hours had expired, the brave volunteers had been paid off in Uncle Sam's gold.

So much for cutting red tape!

GARRIBALDI.—We have seen a letter from Turin, dated July 31st, which states that Garibaldi has no intention of coming; neither to take part in the battles for freedom and the Union. But he wishes to organize a national subscription in Italy, as a tribute from one free nation to another—a return, in effect, for the liberality displayed by our citizens in the Italian war of 1859.—*Philadelphia Press*.

THREE METHODIST PREACHERS CAPTURED.—Capt. Gannaway of the Virginia & Tennessee railroad, brought down sixty prisoners to Saloon yesterday, and lodged them in jail. They were taken by Gov. Wise's command. Among them, we learn, are three Methodist preachers.—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Aug. 23.

Gen. Miles, of Petersburg, Virginia, Jno. Garrett Guthrie, of Richmond, collecting agent of a tobacco house in Virginia, were arrested in this city today, by detective police and sent to Fort Lafayette for safe keeping, by order of Secretary Seward. Guthrie is a tobacco manufacturer and has made large shipments of it to this city, Philadelphia and Boston. The passage of the confiscation act had compelled him to come north to make collections before the enforcement of the measure. He accordingly visited these cities with such success as to obtain about \$144,000, and having a fancy for speculation, he visited Wall street, where his friends helped him to liberal investments in various confederate bonds and stocks. Their presence came to the knowledge of the police. Mr. Miles was agent for John Thomas, of Richmond, and had been collecting about \$35,000. He had also made liberal investments in southern stocks. About \$170,000 was recovered from the two prisoners, principally in bonds, acceptances of sight drafts, Virginia paper money, and about \$1000 in gold. A large number of letters addressed to persons in the southern states, were found in their possession, indicating that they were contemplating an early departure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.
Special to Commercial.—The Baltimore papers hereafter agree not to publish news which will injure the government. They have done so very freely heretofore. The secessionists are spending money to circulate peace arguments in the free states.—Citizens of Baltimore of great wealth are engaged in the business. The New York News and Day Book derive assistance from these and other sympathizers in southern cities.

New York, Aug. 23.
Thomas J. Carson and Wm. W. Pogue, of Baltimore, and J. W. Kelly, arrested recently at Harrisburg, had come from south of the Potomac. On Kelly was found \$100,000 in money and notes of confederate state banks, and various bills of sale dated at Richmond, for pork and other articles, were concealed in pockets on the inside of their shirts.

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 23.
The correspondent of the associated press with Gen. Banks' division, writes that the health of the army is generally good. The hospitals have but few tenants. There has been a great improvement since leaving Sandy Hook.

Mr. Russell, of the London Times, was here on Tuesday morning, and proceeded towards Sandy Hook, apparently for the purpose of visiting the whole line of the Potomac defenses. There was some curiosity to catch a glance at him. Remarks not particularly complimentary were uttered by some of the soldiers who had perused his letters.

New York, Aug. 23.
The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, with treasure and dates of the 1st of August, will be up this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.
Special to Commercial.—Mr. Boteler, of Harper's Ferry, recently arrested, has been released by Gen. Banks.

Col. E. D. Baker, of California, is to raise a brigade of 5,000.

Washington is very quiet to day, and the people seem entirely relieved of any apprehensions of an assault by Beauregard's army.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.
Several experimental shot have been fired to-day from the Union gun, at the extreme range of between 4 and 5 miles.—One shot penetrated a small bank 12 feet.

It is said Gen. Butler will take the field in command of the volunteers in this department.

New York, Aug. 23.
The North Star brings \$176,000 in specie. On the outward passage she discovered the British steamer Driver ashore on Miragone Reef and offered to tow her off, but it was found she had bilged. Nearly everything had been taken out of her and the crew were ashore. A boat from the Driver boarded the North Star on her return and reported corvette Richmond passed there on the 18th.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.
It is rumored that the N. Y. Daily News and Day Book are to be suppressed by order of the government.

It is intimated that the government will no longer allow Kentucky to occupy a neutral position.

Baltimore papers have agreed to comply with the request of Gen. Dix to refrain from publishing news which will aid the enemy.

Out of 300 wounded soldiers in the hospital here there is not one case of injury by a bayonet thrust.

CAIRO, Aug. 23.
Steamer Samuel O. Weller, the Evansville and Paducah mail packet, was seized by the rebels at Paducah yesterday and taken up the Tennessee river. Officers and crew left her and came to Cairo in skiffs. Her cargo was valued at \$2,000. Reported that the rebel Paducah sent to Union City for some 64-pounders.

One thousand rebels, commanded by Keethel, were reported at Benton, Mo., fortifying. They have nine-pounders.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.
The Stark County Democrat, a secession paper, at Canton, was destroyed last night by volunteers in that place.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.
Special despatch to the Courier from Nashville says that Davis has approved the act appointing two other commissioners to Europe, also an act forbidding toward repelling invasion and authorizing her to form the masses into a confederacy. McCulloch was complimented for the splendid victory of his brave army in the battle of Oak Hill. Congress is considering the terms of the confiscation of property of alien enemies.

The confederate congress is reported to have received despatches by telegraph stating that government has sent orders to Admiral Minnie of the Gulf squadron, to see that British merchant vessels be adequately protected in their ingress and egress to and from ports of the south. High officials at Richmond believe such to be the fact.

French Consul at Richmond has received despatches announcing the arrival of several French war frigates at Norfolk.

Congress has called on the navy department for an estimate of the amount required to construct two gun boats for the defense of Memphis and Mississippi river.

The report of the battle at Lowesville is incorrect—Lincoln's troops succeeded in occupying across the Potomac.

Southern papers just arrived report that martial law is to be proclaimed at Nashville to-day.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.
Col. Wyman, commanding the forces at Rolla, arrived on the night train, and reports the following important facts:

Yesterday his runners returned and reported that they found seven thousand rebels at Bolivar. At Sedalia there were six hundred. These were advance guards of McCulloch's army, which is marching as rapidly as possible upon Jefferson City.

It is ascertained to a certainty that the state troops (secessionists) are now some

4,000 in number, and are constantly becoming more numerous. They are marching as rapidly as possible upon the capital, and would have been there already made an attack, had they had means to transport their provisions. As it is, they are obliged to approach in divisions and gather a subsistence by each taking different routes and uniting near their point of operation.—There is no doubt but that a speedy assault upon Jefferson City will take place—within a week at the farthest. A terrible battle will have to be fought in defense of the capital. The government is fully aware of the peril, and is using every exertion to provide against the plans of the rebels being successful.

If military men directly from the vicinity may be believed, you may expect to hear stirring news within a few days.

I shall go to Jefferson to-morrow morning, and will telegraph you further accounts of anything that may occur.

Col. Wyman released all the prisoners taken at Springfield, and gave them five days' rations. When they left, all the federal soldiers had also been released by the state men, and had arrived at camp. They, however, were turned loose without a crust of food, their captors having none to give them, and being almost starved themselves.

Gov. Gamble arrived in town to-night from the capital.

The city is quiet. Barracks are being rapidly built at the great camping ground near the arsenal. Enough laborers cannot be obtained to do the government work.

Affairs at Iron are quiet.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1861.

It is probable that rebel prints at the north will soon be suppressed, by authority of the government, beginning at Baltimore. The Baltimore tory papers have hastened to ward off such a blow, if possible, by promising to print nothing in future that shall "injure the government." But they cannot keep such a promise, and this is hardly a time to temporize. The suppression of the circulation of the N. Y. Daily News, yesterday, by U. S. Marshal Millward, at Philadelphia, was a timely hint which that concern will do well to heed.

It is also stated that a rigid system of passes to Washington will soon be adopted. A plot of the Maryland rebels to seize Havre de Grace, after the Bull Run battle, was discovered in time for its prevention.

Advices from Curacao say the deserter from the privateer Sumter was a British subject, forced into the rebel service at New Orleans. Six prizes were brought into Cienfuegos, but the Sumter ran away before hearing of their disposition. She called there, but was not permitted to enter.—She took 2 prizes into Porto Cabello. The pirate burns all she cannot sell.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.
A new confederate battery was discovered to-day on the Virginia side of the Potomac, ten miles above Aquia Creek. Vessels were fired on from it.

The steamer Yankee has arrived at the navy-yard from a cruise down the Potomac. She brought a negro captured in a skiff while attempting to cross near Aquia Creek. The negro says he works, with five hundred other negroes, at batteries on the Potomac. He says that there are several thousand troops at batteries near Aquia Creek.

The confederates, who retired from Fairfax three days ago, returned and occupied Fairfax to-day.

Special despatch to the Chicago Times.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.
Wilson's Chicago Dragons arrived this morning.

A secessionist has been arrested and shut up on a diet of bread and water, for cursing and threatening two wounded Iowa soldiers.

A prominent musician of this city has been authorized by Gen. Fremont to report a plan for the organization of army bands; also, to organize ten full bands for the Army of the West.

He is also authorized to proceed to Chicago, Cincinnati, and other places, to enlist competent musicians for military service.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

New York, Aug. 21.

A letter from Savannah says the Oglethorpe regiment, of Georgia, lost 577 men at the battle of Manassas.

The Brooklyn Eagle has abandoned the cause of secession.

NEW WASHINGTON.—The line of the Alexandria and Loudon railroad is dotted with rebel camps. At Leesburg there are 3,000 infantry and six cannon; at a point six miles below are 6,000 infantry and six cannon; still farther on, four miles beyond, there are 3,500 infantry. There are also 2,000 cavalry in Loudon county. The Potomac, however, remains too high to be fordable, even by cavalry, to whose saddles the water comes.

It appears that the withdrawal of the rebels from Fairfax Court House was a regular stampede. Two scouting parties of the enemy mistook each other for national troops; attacked each other, sharply fought and rapidly fled after a few rounds, carrying the news that McClellan and all his army were in pursuit. The consequences of the intelligence was a hasty flight by the rebels, who dropped their sick along the road.

Times' correspondent.—The government has reliable information that a quarrel has broken out among leading traitors of the confederacy that promises to be disastrous. The belligerents are Toombs and the Virginians and North Carolinians on the one side, and Davis, Wigfall and the extremes on the other. The complaint among the dissatisfied is that Davis is making rather fast to the legitimate result of treason, the subjugation of state and individual rights.

D. P. DeWitt, of Orange county, New York, has been appointed a major in one of the regiments composing Gen. Cooper's (Maryland) brigade.

Gen. Hunter has been ordered to the command of the Illinois volunteers. His present headquarters will be Chicago. The following gentlemen will form a portion of his staff—Quartermaster, W. F. Shuller; commissary, J. W. Turner; aids, Samuel W. Stockton and Edward W. Smith.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.
The state department have issued the following explanatory notice:

The regulation of this department of the 19th inst., on the subject of passports was principally intended to check the communication of disloyal persons with Europe; consequently, passports will not be required by ordinary travelers on the lines of railroad from the United States, which enter the British possessions. If, however, on any special case of the transit, if a person should be objected to by the agent of this government on the border, the agent will cause such person to be detained until communication can be had by this department in regard to the case.

(Signed.) WM. H. SEWARD.

Boston, Aug. 23.
Advices from Hayti to the 8th inst., represent that a formidable conspiracy to overthrow the government by the pure blacks had been discovered, and several arrests had been made.

Intelligence from St. Domingo represent the inhabitants reconciled to the Spanish government.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

PORT MYNOR, Aug. 23.

Generals Wool and Butler spent part of to-day at the Rip Raps, experimenting with the Sawyer gun. The second shell burst

in the confederate battery at Sewall Point, bringing down the flag staff and scattering the rebels like chaff. A propper, which was landing troops at the Point, put back towards Norfolk.

The steamer Seminole, from the blockade of Charleston, has arrived. The Seminole brought up as a prize the schooner Albion, formerly a Wilmington pilot boat, from Charleston, with a cargo of sugar, coffee and cigars. When taken she was under English colors. The captain and nearly all hands were drunk. She had run the blockade off Wilmington. The Seminole has overhauled several vessels showing English colors. She spoke the Dale last night. She will coal and undergo repairs at Old Point. The blockading squadron off Charleston consists of the Roanoke and Vandalia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.
There were 83 applications yesterday at the sub-treasury for the new national loan in sums of \$50 to \$5,000.

Boston, Aug. 21.
The following officers of the U. S. frigate Congress, which arrived here this morning, have resigned—Capt. of Marines, L. T. Tinsell, of Virginia; 2d Lieut. Thomas Swihon, of Missouri; Midshipmen L. B. Clayborn and Hilyard Cass, of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.
Special to Commercial.—The attorney general declared that Mayor Barrett must take the oath of allegiance. This will put his continuance to the test.

Two or three secessionists were captured yesterday on the Leesburg road. Sen. Andrew Johnson expects to head an army when he returns to Tennessee.—The administration will do its utmost to sustain the Union, with all its small taxes.

The rumor that Gen. Banks had entered Winchester is false.

It is not in Virginia.

New York, Aug. 21.
The following has been promulgated from Washington. If carried out it will not be a virtual suppression of newspapers named: POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, August 24, 1861.

The postmaster general directs that from and after your receipt of this letter none of the newspapers published in New York City which were lately presented by the grand jury as dangerous from their disloyalty, shall be forwarded in the mails.

I am, your obedient servant,
T. B. PROST, Chief Clerk.

To Postmaster, New York City.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.

Mayor Barrett of Washington passed through this city as a prisoner this morning. He is en route for Ft. Lafayette, N. Y.

The record office in the Baltimore county court house at Townsendtown, was fired this morning by an incendiary and destroyed, with all the records.

The Markets.
New York, Aug. 21.

Flour market very quiet. Sales 65,000 bbls, 4,344.45 super state and super western, 4,504.70 extra state, 4,554.180 common to medium extra R. H. O. Canadian flour quiet. Sales 4000 bbls, 4,404.45 super. Rye flour steady, 2,303.55. Receipts of wheat 76,900 bush. Market heavy and lower. Sales 50,000 bush, 1.10 prime Mill, 1.354.41 white Kentucky.

The Flutter Budget Family.

The following admirable portrait of a well known and numerous family is by Dr. J. G. Holland, of the Springfield Republican:

"Mrs. Flutter Budget was as church last Sunday. She always is at church; and she never forgets her fan. I have known her for many years, and have never known her to be in church without a fan in her hand, and some article upon her person that rustled constantly. Her black silk dress is death to devotion over the space of twenty feet on all sides of her. She fixes the wires in the bonnets of her little girls, then takes their hats off entirely, then wipes their noses, then shakes her head at them, then makes them exchange seats with each other, then finds the text and the hymns for them, then fuses with the cricket, and then fans herself unrequitfully until she can see something else to do. During all this time, and throughout all these exercises, the only article of dress on her dignified person that has rustled in its rustles. It chafes against the walls of stiffness as a caged bear chafes with feverish restlessness against the walls of his cell; and as if her antipathy of one sense were not sufficient, she seems to have adopted a hob and-sinker style of trimming, for hat and dress, and hair and cloak, and everything that goes to make up her external. Little tassels and little balls and little tufts—at the end of little cords; and these are all the time bobbing up and down and trembling and threatening to hob up and down like the tail of a cat.

"The one red leaf the last of its clan. That dances as oft as dance it can. Hanging as light, and hanging so high, On the top of her head, as if blown up by the wind."

Any person who sits near Mrs. Flutter Budget, or undertakes to look at her during divine service, loses all sense of repose, and all power of reflection. The most solemn exercises in which the mind engages cannot be carried on with a fly upon the nose, and any tensing of a single sense, whether of sight or sound or touch, is fatal to religious devotion. I presume that if the pastor wishes to find the most sterile portions of his field, he needs only to ascertain the names of those who occupy pews in the vicinity of this lively little lady. Her husband died two years ago, of sleeplessness, and a harassing system of nursing.

A NUMEROUS FAMILY.

The Flutter Budgets are a numerous family in America. They are not all as restless as Madame, but the characteristics of the blood are manifested among them all. They never know repose; and what is worse than this, they dread it not despite it. They are immense workers—not that they do more work and harder than their neighbors, but they make a great fuss about it, and are always at it. They rise early in the morning, and they sit up late at night; and they do this from year's end to year's end, whether they have anything to do or not. They cannot sit still. They have an unhealthy impression that it is wrong for them not to be "doing something" all the time. Nothing in the world will make them so uncomfortable and so restless as leisure. Mrs. Flutter Budget could not more sit down without knitting-work, or a sock to darn, in her hand, than she could fly. As she has many times remarked, she would die if she could not work. To her, and to all of her name and character, constant action seems to be a necessity. The craving of the smoker for his pipe or cigar, the hankering of the opium-eater for his pipe, the terrible thirst of the drunkard for his cup, and the morbid desire of the invalid for the morbid desire of the Budgets for action and motion. The man who has the habit of using narcotics is not more restless and unhappy without his accustomed stimulus than they are with nothing to do. In truth, I believe the desire for action may become just as morbid a passion of the soul as that which most degrades and demoralizes mankind.

NOT A HAPPY WOMAN.

Mrs. Flutter Budget is not a happy woman, and, as I have intimated before, she seriously interferes with the happiness and the spiritual prosperity of those about her. When she can find nothing to do, then she worries. Those children of her's are nearly worried to death. If, in their play, they get any dirt upon their faces, they are immediately sent to make themselves clean up

